



SIXTH YEAR.

EARLINGTON, HOPKINS COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898.

NO. 38.

ST. BERNARD COAL AND COKE.

Miners and Shippers of **COAL AND COKE.**

General Office, Earlinton, Ky.

(INCORPORATED.)

Branch Offices.

A. M. CARROLL, Manager,
337 Union Street, Nashville, Tenn.

S. H. NEWBOLD, Manager,
342 W. Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

R. G. ROUSE, Manager,
Palmer House, Broadway, Paducah, Ky.

CAPT. T. L. LEE, Manager,
Cor. Main and Antioch Sts., Memphis, Tenn.

A. S. FORD, Manager,
327 Upper Second St., Evansville, Ind.

Wholesale Agents. HESSER & WICKHAM, Hooper Building, St. Louis, Mo. J. W. BRIDGMAN, 603 Testonic Building, Chicago, Ill.

Keep a Sharp Lookout for Fresh Items of Interest to the Retail **COAL** and **COKE** TRADE, which will appear from time to time, permanently occupying this space.

St. Bernard Coal Company.

(INCORPORATED.)

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.

PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

It is now expected that the price of coal will be advanced to \$1.50 per ton on the river.

The Wainfleet Coal Co. lost two loaded coal barges at Cincinnati.

Receiver of Dale Coal Co., of Georgia, shows more expense than receipts for quarter ending June 30th.

Coal burning societies are prevalent in Massachusetts towns. Members pool their incomes and get dividends for supplying the coal in bulk.

At Ford Do. Lac. Wis., a snake ordinance is proposed with a fine of from \$5 to \$50 to be imposed upon offenders.

The clipper ship "The Arctic," now at Rio Janeiro, is to come to Baltimore for a cargo of coal to San Francisco. The rate is \$4.50 per ton.

The Southern coal operators have formed a trust. The St. Paul Globe suggests that they should open an office in that city, where the dealers have formed an anti-trust.

It is not always well to take for granted that there are as many millions of dollars involved in an enterprise as the share capital is supposed to represent. This thought comes to us when we read that a Southern Coal Trust has been formed having \$50,000,000 capital.

A project is on foot for combination of all the bituminous coal operators in the United States. The plan has been pushed ever since the meeting in New York last spring, which resulted in the formation of the Ohio Coal Traffic Association. It was the intention to form the combination then, but the projectors failed, and the Traffic Association was the best combination that could be made. But the leaders, principal among whom are Colonel James W. Ellsworth, of Chicago, and Frank Brooks, of this city, have been quietly at work ever since to their old plan. Representatives of all the coal mines in the country will meet in Columbus, Ohio, the first week in October.



MAY SCENE AT THE COMPANY'S FARM, NEAR EARLINGTON, KY.

Famous No. 9 Coal, for all uses, from Earlinton, Diamond and St. Charles Mines. Only Vibrating Screens and Picking Tables used. THE BEST SELECTED COAL IN THE MARKET.

CRUSHED COKE FOR BASE BURNERS AND FURNACES.

Why buy High-priced Anthracite Coal, when you can get St. BERNARD CRUSHED COKE for a much less price? One ton of the Crushed Coke will do the same work as one ton of the best Anthracite Coal.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT, AND SAVE MONEY.

BLOOMERS.

Before bicycling became a craze with women there had never been even so much as the shadow of a quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Cranston. But after Mrs. Cranston bought a bicycle and learned to ride well there was a disagreement which came very near breaking up a happy home. They had been married three years, and they had often said that their married life had been one long honeymoon.

Tom had yielded so readily to all of his wife's whims that he had unconsciously gained an opinion that her word was law, and the laws of the Medes and the Persians.

But this idea was all knocked to pieces when one morning as they sat at breakfast, Mrs. Cranston said:

"Tom, I am going to order my dressmaker to make a suit of bloomers for me to-day. I do so much bicycling now that skirts are too heavy for me."

"What?" shouted Tom, dropping his spoon in his hot coffee. "What?" Mrs. Cranston also dropped her spoon and looked in surprise at her husband.

"I said," she repeated, "that I was going to get a bloomer suit. What strikes you as particularly strange about that?"

"What strikes me as particularly strange?" he repeated with a wild look in his eyes. "I do not know for one instant that I will allow my wife to ride around town looking like a lithograph of a variety entertainment. Not much."

"But, Tom," said Louise in a tone that had never failed to persuade her husband that she was right, and that he was wrong, "I don't see why I can't have bloomers. Mrs. Kynaston and Mrs. Beatty and Mrs. Jennings all wear them, and their husbands don't object, so why should you?"

"It makes no difference why I should," said Tom doggedly. "I don't intend to have my friends on the exchange coming to me and saying, 'Tom, I see your wife's wearing bloomers.' Not if I know it."

"But, Tom," she began, "I—"

"Oh, don't talk any more nonsense, Louise," he broke in. "I am sick of it. You shant wear bloomers, so that settles it."

Mr. Cranston, whose appetite had been lately greatly whetted by his wife's announcement, got up from the table and started for the door.

"Goodbye!" he called from the hall, and then the door slammed, and Louise sat at the breakfast table wondering how it was that she had never before known that

the day before that she would be wearing bloomers within a week, and when they had suggested that her husband might object, she had said:

"What! Tom object? Why, he never objects to anything."

And now Tom had absolutely refused to allow her to wear them, with a facial expression which showed that he would not stop short of the divorce courts to prevent it.

Finally she arose from the table and went to her room.

She had an idea which, she thought, if properly carried out, would gain Tom's consent to the wearing of bloomers. She wrote a hurried note to her dressmaker asking her to bring her a pair of bloomers to her at the time when she had already selected and then donned her old bicycle suit to pay a call to Mrs. Kynaston, who had a husband who did not object to bloomers.

She told her troubles to the vicarious Mrs. Kynaston, who was not sparing in her sympathy for the poor friend who had a narrow minded husband who objected to a convenient bicycle dress.

"Why, how foolish of him!" she said. "I don't believe the poor man has ever seen a proper bicycling costume. I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll all go bicycling this afternoon and come back by your house at just the time your husband gets home, and he will see what a bloomer suit looks like."

And so the bicycle was arranged, and when Thomas Cranston arrived at his home that evening he saw five women riding in front of the house, and four of them were in full bloomer costume. The fifth, who wore skirts, was his wife.

He was not so badly shocked as he thought he would be, and he wished he had not been so decided in his refusal of his wife's request, but he decided that it would be unmanly to yield after his remarks of the morning, and so, with a bow to his wife and her companions, he went indoors and began to dress for dinner.

That night Louise again broached the subject of bloomers, but her husband silenced her by saying:

"Now, here, Louise, don't speak to me about bloomers again. You may go to your room and get your own ideas, but you shant wear bloomers, even if bicycling does justify it in your eyes."

"Trouser!" cried Louise indignantly. "Who said anything about trousers?" "I was talking about bloomers."

"I know you were," said Mr. Cranston, "and please don't talk about bloomers any more."

"Oh, come now, Louise," he urged impatiently. "You see that your request is trivial and unreasonable, and I must go to that dinner."

The tears that had seemingly been held back with such an effort now became visible and rolled down her cheeks.

"I think it's mean," she sobbed. "You promised to do anything I wanted you to, and now you won't keep your word. I've cut up my other dress, and the bicycle party is of just as much importance as your old dinner."

Mrs. Cranston looked angry. He did not want to lose that dinner, and he didn't want to break his promise.

"How long will this fitting business last?" he questioned after several moments' silence, broken only by the sobbing of his wife.

"About half an hour," she replied, brightening up a little.

"Well, then, hurry up," said Mr. Cranston, throwing off his coat and standing erect. "Bring the things here."

And so the gown was put on one knee and began pinning the draperies in a hurried manner.

"You see, Tom," she said as she tucked up the first fold and surveyed it with a critical eye, "this is of the greatest importance to me, and I know you will help me out."

"Um," was the only answer her husband made. He was looking straight at the face of the clock and wondering how it was that the minute hand was moving so fast.

"What! Is that the clock must be out of order. He pulled out his watch and saw that the minute hand there moved with the same railroad speed, and it was 7:30 o'clock.

"Are you anywhere near through?" he asked impatiently.

She shook her head and turned her attention to the dress. Tom fumed as he noticed that it was now 7:45. "Have you any idea how soon you will be through?" he asked with a forced calmness.

"Not the slightest," she replied in a voice that was either muffled with pins or laughter. Tom could not tell which, for she was stooping to cut up that dinner at 7 o'clock, and it was now nearly 7:45.

"At that moment the door opened and Mr. Kynaston, the husband of Mrs. Cranston's bloomer-wearing friend, threw open the door and stood gazing in open mouthed astonishment.

"Why, Tom," he said when he recovered himself, "I thought you were going to call for me. I let you down now first. You know you told me so and said I got ready right in a second and here you are going to—"

"This will be all over the exchange to-morrow," groaned Tom inwardly. "Yes, I'm going to the dinner if Louise ever gets through with this miserable skirt," he added aloud.

"Oh, consense. Why don't she wear bloomers? Come on. We are late already," said his friend, "if you'll call my promise off, you may have the bloomers or anything else you want."

"Oh, you dear good boy!" cried Louise, with well feigned surprise. "Louise put on her bonnet and went to Mrs. Kynaston's house."

"Katie," she cried as her friend welcomed her at the door, "I'm to have bloomers."

And then she told the story of the manner in which her husband had been induced to change his mind.

And she said in conclusion, "I bought them yesterday, and I'll wear them to-morrow."

"You really cried, did you?" asked Mrs. Kynaston. "Well, Louise, if you were in for woman's suffrage we would have it in 24 hours. Talk about men's executive ability! Why, I believe you could make your husband wear bloomers himself!"—New York Sun.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE.

Aluminum is being used in making the bodies of cars.

Electric lamps on the bridges of carriage horses are quite common among the smartly turned-out traps in Berlin.

It has been found by experience that yellow, both animal and vegetable, is a more permanent color than any other hue.

The Berlin war office has determined, it is said, to furnish all military troops, free of charge, to such soldiers as may need them.

It is said that the entire plant of the Baldwin Locomotive Works will be equipped with electric motors inside of a year.

A device has been patented by which a torpedo can be fastened to the railroad track by a man from the train, while the latter is in motion.

Sixty years ago, Joseph Gillet was a working jeweler in Birmingham. One day he accidentally split one of his fine steel tools, and being suddenly required to sign a receipt, and not finding a quill pen handy, he used the split tool as a substitute.

He used the idea of making pens of split steel, and the result was the Gillet pen, which is now a standard article.

HE KNEW HIM.

It does seem like going a long way back for a year, but a good story improves with age, especially if it has never been told before, and it has been buried away in the cellar of someone's memory.

President Fillmore's Secretary of the Interior was Alexander H. Stuart, of Virginia. He was a big man in his day and a great lawyer.

He was devoted to Clay and used to make the valley of Shenandoah ring with his praises of the eloquent Kentuckian. If I mistake not, Mr. Stuart died only a few years ago. One of his peculiarities was lack of memory and absent-mindedness in general and many tales are told of his eccentricities.

After serving three years in Fillmore's Cabinet, he retired to the practice of law at Staunton. The new President, Franklin Pierce, had known very well in Washington. One day a singularly handsome man, a stranger to Stuart, asked the way to Mr. Stuart's office. Entering, he found the lawyer busy with his work.

"Mr. Stuart, I believe," said the caller, pleasantly, by way of introduction. "Stuart looked up from his books a moment, nodded assent, and then went on with his work."

After a lapse of some minutes the visitor ventured to inquire: "Did you say your name was Stuart?"

"Yes," replied the lawyer, looking up from his books said: "I am Stuart," and once more resumed his studies. After another short period of silence the handsome stranger spoke rather sharply: "If you are Stuart, I am your brother."

"I wish you would turn around here and talk to me." At this the lawyer laid the covers of his books together, rose and walked to his visitor. "You have the advantage of me, sir," he said. "My name is Pierce."

"Explained the caller. "Oh, yes," said Stuart, his eyes brightening a little. "Now I know you. You live over on the big creek, near Pond Gap. What can I do for you?"

The forty-inch lens of the Yerkes telescope is completed and will be shipped to its destination, Lake Geneva, Wis. The lens in the rough cost \$20,000 in Paris, and the grinding and polishing will cost as much more. The crown glass is about three inches thick in the middle and one and a quarter inches at the outer edge. The two pieces of the lens weigh together 1,500 pounds. In spite of their great size they are extremely fragile and require the utmost care in handling.

Send your Job Work to this office.

Texas Anti-Trust Laws.

ITS PROVISIONS VERY SWEEPING, AND ITS PENALTIES SEVERE.

The Business Men's League has been endeavoring during the last three or four weeks to obtain definite information concerning the Texas anti-trust law which will go into effect on the 30th of this month.

The new law defines a trust as a combination of capital, skill or acts by two or more persons, firms, corporations, or associations of persons, or either two or more of them to restrict trade, to increase or reduce prices, to prevent competition in the market, to fix any article intended for use in Texas at any standard price or to make any agreement not to sell or carry any article below a common standard figure.

So as to prevent free competition, or to agree to pool interests so as to affect prices. The penalties for infringing this act are very severe. Any person who violates the law is liable to a fine of not less than \$5,000 and a fine not exceeding \$50,000 and imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than one nor more than ten years, each day during the violation.

Texan agents to insist upon standard prices. Foreign corporations violating the law are prohibited from doing any business in Texas, and it is made the duty of the Attorney General to enforce this provision by injunction or other proper proceedings. Any person engaging in any trust as defined in the act, or carrying out any stipulations, purposes, prices, rates, discounts or orders of such combinations, is to be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and a fine not exceeding \$50,000 and imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than one nor more than ten years, each day during the violation.

Texan agents to insist upon standard prices. Foreign corporations violating the law are prohibited from doing any business in Texas, and it is made the duty of the Attorney General to enforce this provision by injunction or other proper proceedings. Any person engaging in any trust as defined in the act, or carrying out any stipulations, purposes, prices, rates, discounts or orders of such combinations, is to be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and a fine not exceeding \$50,000 and imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than one nor more than ten years, each day during the violation.

Texan agents to insist upon standard prices. Foreign corporations violating the law are prohibited from doing any business in Texas, and it is made the duty of the Attorney General to enforce this provision by injunction or other proper proceedings. Any person engaging in any trust as defined in the act, or carrying out any stipulations, purposes, prices, rates, discounts or orders of such combinations, is to be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and a fine not exceeding \$50,000 and imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than one nor more than ten years, each day during the violation.

Texan agents to insist upon standard prices. Foreign corporations violating the law are prohibited from doing any business in Texas, and it is made the duty of the Attorney General to enforce this provision by injunction or other proper proceedings. Any person engaging in any trust as defined in the act, or carrying out any stipulations, purposes, prices, rates, discounts or orders of such combinations, is to be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and a fine not exceeding \$50,000 and imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than one nor more than ten years, each day during the violation.

Texan agents to insist upon standard prices. Foreign corporations violating the law are prohibited from doing any business in Texas, and it is made the duty of the Attorney General to enforce this provision by injunction or other proper proceedings. Any person engaging in any trust as defined in the act, or carrying out any stipulations, purposes, prices, rates, discounts or orders of such combinations, is to be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and a fine not exceeding \$50,000 and imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than one nor more than ten years, each day during the violation.

Texan agents to insist upon standard prices. Foreign corporations violating the law are prohibited from doing any business in Texas, and it is made the duty of the Attorney General to enforce this provision by injunction or other proper proceedings. Any person engaging in any trust as defined in the act, or carrying out any stipulations, purposes, prices, rates, discounts or orders of such combinations, is to be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and a fine not exceeding \$50,000 and imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than one nor more than ten years, each day during the violation.

Texan agents to insist upon standard prices. Foreign corporations violating the law are prohibited from doing any business in Texas, and it is made the duty of the Attorney General to enforce this provision by injunction or other proper proceedings. Any person engaging in any trust as defined in the act, or carrying out any stipulations, purposes, prices, rates, discounts or orders of such combinations, is to be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and a fine not exceeding \$50,000 and imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than one nor more than ten years, each day during the violation.

Texan agents to insist upon standard prices. Foreign corporations violating the law are prohibited from doing any business in Texas, and it is made the duty of the Attorney General to enforce this provision by injunction or other proper proceedings. Any person engaging in any trust as defined in the act, or carrying out any stipulations, purposes, prices, rates, discounts or orders of such combinations, is to be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and a fine not exceeding \$50,000 and imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than one nor more than ten years, each day during the violation.

Texan agents to insist upon standard prices. Foreign corporations violating the law are prohibited from doing any business in Texas, and it is made the duty of the Attorney General to enforce this provision by injunction or other proper proceedings. Any person engaging in any trust as defined in the act, or carrying out any stipulations, purposes, prices, rates, discounts or orders of such combinations, is to be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and a fine not exceeding \$50,000 and imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than one nor more than ten years, each day during the violation.

Texan agents to insist upon standard prices. Foreign corporations violating the law are prohibited from doing any business in Texas, and it is made the duty of the Attorney General to enforce this provision by injunction or other proper proceedings. Any person engaging in any trust as defined in the act, or carrying out any stipulations, purposes, prices, rates, discounts or orders of such combinations, is to be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and a fine not exceeding \$50,000 and imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than one nor more than ten years, each day during the violation.

of the act, says: "I can not undertake now to advise you as to the validity of this law, as I have not had time to give it due consideration. I merely suggest that perhaps the main question to be considered by St. Louis firms and corporations doing business in Texas will be whether or not their business depends on the sale of goods to the poor man who gets it by the pack."

Some effect of the demoralization in the prices of coal and coke has been a gradual decrease in the wages of miners, and the scale of wages is now lower than it was ever known to be in the mining district. The coal men claim that if the outcome is forced they will be able to restore the wages of the miners to their former standard. But somebody must pay the bill, and the somebody in this instance is everybody in the South that uses coal from the manufacturer who buys it to the poor man who gets it by the pack.

The floating elevator of the Mobile Coal Co. is being successfully used in coaling the steamers in Mobile harbor. The new machine is like a decisive barge, containing a huge V-shaped hopper, filled with steam coal. From the bottom of the hopper toward the stern the coal is carried by means of a link-belt system. This appliance is a link-belt elevator, such devices of which hold a basketful of coal. It is emptied from above into the steamers' holds.

The properties of the Jellco & Bird Eye Coal Co., consisting of eight miles of railroad, 1,000 acres of land, and mine equipments, were sold on the 14th, for \$175,000, to Mr. Wallace W. Hill, who purchased it for the landholders.

For the ten months ending June 30 the net money loss on our reports was \$48,654,499. This don't look like free trade capturing the markets of the world, about which we heard much during the last presidential campaign.

The floating elevator of the Mobile Coal Co. is being successfully used in coaling the steamers in Mobile harbor. The new machine is like a decisive barge, containing a huge V-shaped hopper, filled with steam coal. From the bottom of the hopper toward the stern the coal is carried by means of a link-belt system. This appliance is a link-belt elevator, such devices of which hold a basketful of coal. It is emptied from above into the steamers' holds.

The properties of the Jellco & Bird Eye Coal Co., consisting of eight miles of railroad, 1,000 acres of land, and mine equipments, were sold on the 14th, for \$175,000, to Mr. Wallace W. Hill, who purchased it for the landholders.

For the ten months ending June 30 the net money loss on our reports was \$48,654,499. This don't look like free trade capturing the markets of the world, about which we heard much during the last presidential campaign.

The floating elevator of the Mobile Coal Co. is being successfully used in coaling the steamers in Mobile harbor. The new machine is like a decisive barge, containing a huge V-shaped hopper, filled with steam coal. From the bottom of the hopper toward the stern the coal is carried by means of a link-belt system. This appliance is a link-belt elevator, such devices of which hold a basketful of coal. It is emptied from above into the steamers' holds.

The properties of the Jellco & Bird Eye Coal Co., consisting of eight miles of railroad, 1,000 acres of land, and mine equipments, were sold on the 14th, for \$175,000, to Mr. Wallace W. Hill, who purchased it for the landholders.

For the ten months ending June 30 the net money loss on our reports was \$48,654,499. This don't look like free trade capturing the markets of the world, about which we heard much during the last presidential campaign.

The floating elevator of the Mobile Coal Co. is being successfully used in coaling the steamers in Mobile harbor. The new machine is like a decisive barge, containing a huge V-shaped hopper, filled with steam coal. From the bottom of the hopper toward the stern the coal is carried by means of a link-belt system. This appliance is a link-belt elevator, such devices of which hold a basketful of coal. It is emptied from above into the steamers' holds.

The properties of the Jellco & Bird Eye Coal Co., consisting of eight miles of railroad, 1,000 acres of land, and mine equipments, were sold on the 14th, for \$175,000, to Mr. Wallace W. Hill, who purchased it for the landholders.

For the ten months ending June 30 the net money loss on our reports was \$48,654,499. This don't look like free trade capturing the markets of the world, about which we heard much during the last presidential campaign.

The floating elevator of the Mobile Coal Co. is being successfully used in coaling the steamers in Mobile harbor. The new machine is like a decisive barge, containing a huge V-shaped hopper, filled with steam coal. From the bottom of the hopper toward the stern the coal is carried by means of a link-belt system. This appliance is a link-belt elevator, such devices of which hold a basketful of coal. It is emptied from above into the steamers' holds.

TERMS.

Subscription prices in advance: For 12 months, \$1.00; for 6 months, \$0.50; for 3 months, \$0.25. Single copies, 10 cents. Advertising rates on application. The Bee is published every week, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published at the Bee Publishing Co., Madisonville, Ky.

ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM.

The Three Leading Theories Advanced by Scientists.

Ever since the discovery of petroleum, and especially since the development of the petroleum industry, there have been numerous theories and speculations advanced for the origin of this truly wonderful fluid. Much thought has been given to the problem and many experiments have been made, chiefly with a view to its use. The first to find a satisfactory scientific explanation for the occurrence of petroleum and to account for the various compositions and forms which it is found. The other, of more practical and general interest, is to determine whether the present supply, as we find it, is to be exhausted in the comparatively near future, or whether nature is still making new stores for consuming generations.

Of late the chemists have endeavored to aid the geologists in the solution of this highly interesting and important question, and as a result many new facts have been brought out regarding petroleum and its allied products. These new facts have in reality rendered the whole matter a short time was supposed to be satisfactorily explained and settled. It might, therefore, be of interest to take a short review of the present status of the question.

The first hypothesis advanced to account for the origin of petroleum is known to the explanation proposed for the formation of coal. According to this view, the remains of the vegetable and animal life which were buried under the accumulations of sand and debris. They were then subjected to a process of decomposition which is partly a fermentation, partly a decay, and chiefly a slow, destructive distillation, the heat for this latter process being derived from the interior of the earth or by the decomposition itself. The vegetable life is converted chiefly of the elements carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, and by the above processes these elements are raised to enter into new combinations, the oxygen compound being mostly eliminated, and the hydrogen and carbon combining mostly to form the so-called hydro-carbons. In this way, all the different varieties of coal, of petroleum and of natural gas, and the mixtures of the hydro-carbons, were supposed to have been produced.

This theory, of course, would tend to consider the production of oil and gas as being completed, and does not hold out the hope that they are being renewed at present. It was on the whole a plausible and satisfactory theory, and until 1870 no other was advanced. In fact, it is the only one which has been generally held and is usually the only one mentioned in the text-books.

However, in the year above mentioned, Huxson, and especially the Russian chemist Mendeleev, proposed to account for the production of petroleum by a more purely chemical theory. Being their views upon the teachings of geology and astronomy, they assumed that at considerable depth from the earth's surface the heavy metals have accumulated in large quantities, and are readily combined with carbon. It is probable that they exist there in the form of metallic carbides, or, in other words, as compounds of these metals with carbon. These compounds, it has been known that water is readily decomposed by metallic carbides, and at high temperatures into its elements, hydrogen and oxygen, and that the hydrogen reacts with the carbon of the carbide to produce hydro-carbons. Mendeleev, in this manner accounts for the origin of petroleum by the action of water through contact with the earth's crust upon the molten metallic carbides in the interior.

This hypothesis, which is certainly a very ingenious one, holds out the hope that petroleum and natural gas are being continuously produced, as undoubtedly the masses of metallic carbides are not nearly exhausted. It is not ordered somewhat probable by the observation made by Mendeleev that the occurrence of petroleum in certain localities. But it cannot stand the test of chemical examination. It is also very doubtful whether water can ever reach the molten metallic carbides, and if it would probably be converted into steam and driven back by the heat of the intervening layers long before it could penetrate to the necessary depth.

The next theory advanced was that of the purely animal origin of petroleum. In 1871 Prof. Iroff concluded from observed geological conditions that it occurred that petroleum was produced from the accumulated remains of marine animals, while coal was still considered to have originated from vegetable debris. This view also explains the often observed fact that petroleum is generally found, not where rocks where coal is common, but, on the contrary, in such rocks of marine formation in which coal is not found. A great deal has been said and written about this explanation, and it is rapidly gaining ground, and has obtained wide acceptance, especially in America. It is the theory against it was at first the petroleum, while animal matter is at ways rich in this element. But this objection is easily overcome by the fact that the nitrogen of the animal tissue tends to be eliminated as ammonia. An artificial petroleum, free from nitrogen, has been produced from animal fats. Lathrop, however, has, moreover, proved that many of the petroleum compounds are identical and also that petroleum is at present actually being formed on a small scale in the dead sea from the bodies of animal organisms. These and many other facts render the chemical evidence in favor of the animal origin of petroleum fairly complete. Unfortunately this theory, like the first one, does not hold out the hope of a continuous supply, or, at most, on a scale too small for commercial importance.

The above are the three chief hypotheses advanced for the origin of petroleum; many others have been proposed from time to time, but they have found but little acceptance, for while they may at first sight have seemed plausible, they could not stand the test of critical examination. It is therefore a young man courts his

FIRST FREE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Suggested to have been started in Boston April 9, 1848. By means of an old deed exchanged between two of the earliest merchants of Boston, C. B. Bitter took the site of what many scholars believe to be the first school room public school in America, supported by general taxation—namely, on the south side of Cornhill, near Washington street. The triangular block bounded by Court street, Washington and Cornhill was originally devoted to the following public benevolent purposes: "To be used for the purpose of a school, or house of correction, established in 1848; the school, the first meeting house, occupied the commanding position at the corner of Dock square and Cornhill, and a tavern where the building now is. Opposite on Washington street was placed the parsonage, the shop of Copan, first architect of the first market place, where the old statehouse stands, and the armory. Near by were the great dock, the powder magazine, the spring on the hill above, the aqueduct, the great distillery and other safe against fire, the town bell, the town clock, the great iron foundry, only a few steps away from the earliest burial place of the whites, the town house, the high lath, the criminal and civil courts and the marsh.

The meeting house having been planned in 1848, Cornhill was the first of the earliest streets of Boston. Starting from the site of the meeting house in Washington street, the first great thoroughfare into the interior. His conclusion is strengthened by the fact that there are in the neighborhood plenty of old alleyways, notoriously crooked streets and ten so-called public squares. Just above are the three hills, Pemberton, Mount Vernon and the marsh.

Here also is Transit Road, where lived Gov. Van, Gov. Bellingham, Gov. Radcliffe, the second school-master of Boston; Rev. John Cotton, teacher of the church; Mr. John, Seneca, and Mr. Hall, the mill master. How Fremont street began, another great but never completed. The never Shaver street on a hill overlooking the valley and the neighboring ocean, was begun by the whites on the spot where the right men left off.

The school was started voluntarily in the town meeting, April 23, 1843, two hundred and sixty years ago—Boston's first school. A European traveler has recently made some remarkable calculations. He figures that if all the living representatives of the human race were strung out in space, and separated from each other by the distance of the line would only reach one-third of the distance to the planet Neptune. If separated by distance as great as that between London and Constantinople the line would only reach half way to the nearest star—Chapman's star—Heracl.

A French traveler, on the other hand, has made some calculations. He figures that if all the living representatives of the human race were strung out in space, and separated from each other by the distance of the line would only reach one-third of the distance to the planet Neptune. If separated by distance as great as that between London and Constantinople the line would only reach half way to the nearest star—Chapman's star—Heracl.

It is the only one which has been generally held and is usually the only one mentioned in the text-books. However, in the year above mentioned, Huxson, and especially the Russian chemist Mendeleev, proposed to account for the production of petroleum by a more purely chemical theory. Being their views upon the teachings of geology and astronomy, they assumed that at considerable depth from the earth's surface the heavy metals have accumulated in large quantities, and are readily combined with carbon. It is probable that they exist there in the form of metallic carbides, or, in other words, as compounds of these metals with carbon. These compounds, it has been known that water is readily decomposed by metallic carbides, and at high temperatures into its elements, hydrogen and oxygen, and that the hydrogen reacts with the carbon of the carbide to produce hydro-carbons. Mendeleev, in this manner accounts for the origin of petroleum by the action of water through contact with the earth's crust upon the molten metallic carbides in the interior.

This hypothesis, which is certainly a very ingenious one, holds out the hope that petroleum and natural gas are being continuously produced, as undoubtedly the masses of metallic carbides are not nearly exhausted. It is not ordered somewhat probable by the observation made by Mendeleev that the occurrence of petroleum in certain localities. But it cannot stand the test of chemical examination. It is also very doubtful whether water can ever reach the molten metallic carbides, and if it would probably be converted into steam and driven back by the heat of the intervening layers long before it could penetrate to the necessary depth.

The next theory advanced was that of the purely animal origin of petroleum. In 1871 Prof. Iroff concluded from observed geological conditions that it occurred that petroleum was produced from the accumulated remains of marine animals, while coal was still considered to have originated from vegetable debris. This view also explains the often observed fact that petroleum is generally found, not where rocks where coal is common, but, on the contrary, in such rocks of marine formation in which coal is not found. A great deal has been said and written about this explanation, and it is rapidly gaining ground, and has obtained wide acceptance, especially in America. It is the theory against it was at first the petroleum, while animal matter is at ways rich in this element. But this objection is easily overcome by the fact that the nitrogen of the animal tissue tends to be eliminated as ammonia. An artificial petroleum, free from nitrogen, has been produced from animal fats. Lathrop, however, has, moreover, proved that many of the petroleum compounds are identical and also that petroleum is at present actually being formed on a small scale in the dead sea from the bodies of animal organisms. These and many other facts render the chemical evidence in favor of the animal origin of petroleum fairly complete. Unfortunately this theory, like the first one, does not hold out the hope of a continuous supply, or, at most, on a scale too small for commercial importance.

The above are the three chief hypotheses advanced for the origin of petroleum; many others have been proposed from time to time, but they have found but little acceptance, for while they may at first sight have seemed plausible, they could not stand the test of critical examination. It is therefore a young man courts his

The above are the three chief hypotheses advanced for the origin of petroleum; many others have been proposed from time to time, but they have found but little acceptance, for while they may at first sight have seemed plausible, they could not stand the test of critical examination. It is therefore a young man courts his

ST. BERNARD COAL CO.'S PATENTS!
YOU WILL FIND THAT PLACE THE
YOU CAN GET THE BEST FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

OUR DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT
CONSISTS OF
NEW SHOES
Big Feet Little Feet
AND
Everybody's Feet

New Dress Goods, Trimmings, Etc.
New Hats
THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED STYLES—ALL SIZES
CAN FIT
Fat Men
AS WELL AS
Lean Men.

Men, Women and Children. The "POINT" is Visible.
NEW ASSORTMENT OF
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
THE DANDEST LOT IN TOWN.

Our Grocery Department
IS LOOKED AFTER BY A COMPETENT CORPS OF CLERKS.
Our Stock of Groceries far surpasses any other in the country. You get what you order and pay only what first-class goods can be bought for, and for what you get. Only the best brands of Canned Goods do we handle. It is the same in everything. The best is by far the cheapest. See what we have in **Coffees, Sugars, and other staples.** Our **Dried Fruits and Canned Fruits** will bear inspection and trial. In everything, as stated, it is the **NEW** and the **BEST** which takes. **CALL AND BE YOUR OWN JUDGE.**

ST. BERNARD COAL COMPANY.
[INCORPORATED.]
Earlington, Ky.

OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT
IS LOOKED AFTER BY A COMPETENT CORPS OF CLERKS.
Our Stock of Groceries far surpasses any other in the country. You get what you order and pay only what first-class goods can be bought for, and for what you get. Only the best brands of Canned Goods do we handle. It is the same in everything. The best is by far the cheapest. See what we have in **Coffees, Sugars, and other staples.** Our **Dried Fruits and Canned Fruits** will bear inspection and trial. In everything, as stated, it is the **NEW** and the **BEST** which takes. **CALL AND BE YOUR OWN JUDGE.**

ST. BERNARD COAL COMPANY.
[INCORPORATED.]
Earlington, Ky.

HOUSE PAINTING
Neatly, Artistically, and Economically Executed by Charles McPhaden, 111 Upper First St., Louisville, Ky.

JOHN G. MORTON, BANKER
MADISONVILLE, KY.
Transacts a General Banking Business
Special attention given to collections.
ALA BELLS LADDERHIRE
L. FRITCH & SON, 111 FARMHOUSE 111
—MERCHANT TAILORS—
IMPORTERS OF CLOTHS AND SUITINGS.
111 Upper First St., Louisville, Ind.
The recently selected the passage of his High-
borement friends

Hotel Lucile
MADISONVILLE, KY.
Job work tastefully executed at this office. A trial order is all we ask.

L. & N. RAILROAD
THE GREAT
THROUGH TRUCK LINE
between the cities of
Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville,
Evansville, St. Louis,
And the cities of
Nashville, Memphis, Montgomery,
Mobile and New Orleans,
Without Change!
AND SPEED UNRIVALED.

THROUGH COACHES
From above cities to Nashville
and Chattanooga, making
direct connection
with PULLMAN PALACE CARS
For Atlanta, Savannah, Macon,
Jacksonville and Points
IN FLORIDA.
Connections are made at Guthrie
and Nashville for all points
North, East, South and West,
in Pullman Palace Cars.

EMIGRANTS
Seeking homes on the line of road
will receive special low rates.
See agents of this company for
rates, routes, &c., or write to
C. P. ATWOOD, G. P. & A. T.,
Louisville, Kentucky.

EVANSVILLE ROUTE
CHICAGO
THE
TRUNK LINE
TO THE
NORTH

CHICAGO AND LIMITED
THE ONLY
PULLMAN Vestibule Train Service with
Hewitt and Pullman Day Coaches,
Sleepers and Dining Cars
FROM THE SOUTH
TO—
Terre Haute, Indianapolis,
CHICAGO,
Milwaukee, St. Paul,
AND ALL PORTS IN THE
NORTH AND NORTHWEST.
S. L. ROGERS, G. P. & A. T.,
South-West, Astor, Evansville, Ind.

C. O. & S. W. R. R.
THE BEST LINE
BETWEEN
LOUISVILLE
AND
MEMPHIS.
FROM AND TO
CINCINNATI AND EVANSVILLE.
Do not purchase a ticket
—NORTH, EAST, SOUTH OR WEST
Until you have consulted an Agent of the
C. O. & S. W. R. R.

TABLER'S BUCK EYE OINTMENT
CURES NOTHING BUT PILES.
A BURE AND CERTAIN CURE
Known for 15 years as the
BEST REMEDY FOR PILES.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Prepared by TABLER, 111 F. ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.